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INDEXED.

Catalogue of
**Waupaca Arctic
Nursery**

Special Prices Direct To The
Planter From The
Nursery

Agents' Commissions Cut Out

MY MOTTO
LIVE and LET LIVE.
PLANT a TREE and make it LIVE.

A. D. "Appletree" Barnes
Waupaca, Wisconsin

Goods delivered at your nearest Post Office, Express or Freight Depot, free, if you send the money with the order.

No charges for packages, baling or boxing.

All goods replaced at **one-half** price, that fail to grow first season.

Everything **fresh**, hardy, adapted, and acclimated.

Plant Wisconsin grown goods, direct from the nursery, and **save** agents' commissions, long express bills, delay in transit. Keep your money circulating at home, and get goods that will **grow** and **bear fruit**. Remember this is a rigorous climate, so don't buy something new at fabulous prices. Accept your **nurseryman's** advice, follow his instructions, and you will be most sure to raise fruits in abundance.

Avoid **gaudy** and **expensive** catalogues with elaborately colored, over-drawn pictures and **great** recommendations, for these are misleading and expensive.

Send in your orders **early**. Feel free to ask questions.

Select a **good** site, plant **carefully**, cultivate thoroughly, and mulch freely, and you will be **well paid** for your investment.

State Inspector's Certificate will accompany each shipment.

You get the benefit of my **thirty-five** years' experience in **nursery** business and **fruit** growing here in Central Northern Wisconsin, and I have the best and largest bearing apple orchard in the State.

Do **not** select too many varieties, but always plant two or more each of the best varieties.

I reserve the right to substitute varieties of same season, quality and hardiness, if sold out of kind selected.

PRICES

Apples and Crabs

APPLES—(God's elixer of good health).

Summer varieties:

Yellow Transparent, Tetofski, Liveland Raspberry, Red Astrachan, Lubsk Queen, Duchess of Oldenburg, etc.

Fall varieties:

McMahan, Haas, Hibernat, Longfield, Ratzburg, Price's Sweet, Okabena, etc.

Late Fall and Early Winter:

Wealthy, Fameuse, Utter, Wolf River, Wagner, etc.

Late Winter:

Windsor, Wisconsin Russet, Willow Twig, Northwestern Greening, Asa's Sweet, Tallman Sweet, Bailey Sweet, Sweet Fameuse, etc.

CRABS—(Ripen in order named):

Whitney, Sweet Russet, Beech's Sweet, Transcendant, Spitzenberg, Martha, Virginia, Hyslop, etc.

Slim, 2 and 3 year old trees, 3-5 ft.,

\$2.50 per doz.; \$15.00 per 100

Stalky, well branched 2 and 3 year, 4-5 ft.,

\$3.00 per doz.; \$20.00 per 100

Stalky, large well branched 3 and 4 year, 5-6 ft.,

\$4.00 per doz.; \$30.00 per 100

Stalky, large extra fine 3 and 4 year, 6-7 ft.,

\$5.00 per doz.; \$40.00 per 100

(50 of any of above at 100 rates)

Special—A few hundred bearing size, 6 year old apple trees at \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per doz.

(These will bear nicely in two years, and just what you ought to start with).

In ordering trees, always say how many summer, fall, and winter varieties of apple and crabs you want, but leave the selection of varieties to me so far as you can. State the nature of the soil in which you design planting, and whether for home use or market.

CHERRIES. PLUMS, PEARS, RUSSIAN MULBERRIES:

4-5 ft. trees, 50 cents each, or \$5.00 per doz.

5-6 ft. trees, 60 cents each, or \$6.00 per doz.

Would recommend the following varieties:

Early Richmond and Montmorency Cherries.
De Soto, Wyant, Surprise, Hammer, Pottawatomie Plums.

Flemish Beauty, Vermont Beauty, Seckel, and Bartlett Pears.

(Plant very few Pear trees)

CURRENTS, GRAPES AND GOOSEBERRIES:

Best varieties, No. 1, two year old plants,
25 cents each; \$2.50 per doz.
(Plant many of these)

Red Raspberries, best sorts. (Will grow and bear more fruit with less labor, than any other fruit plant in the garden).

50 cents per doz.; \$3.00 per 100

Black and Purple Tip Raspberries:

75 cents per doz.; \$4.00 per 100

Blackberries. Splendid plants, early, medium and late sorts:

75 cents per doz.; \$4.00 per 100

Strawberries. Splendid plants; would plant early; medium and late sorts. (25 varieties to choose from):

35 cents per doz.; \$1.00 per 100

\$2.00 per 300; \$5.00 per 1,000

Always take 50, 100 or more of each variety. 100 each, early, medium, and late, will make a nice family garden. (Don't forget the strawberry patch).

Asparagus. Number 1 roots:

75 cents per 25; \$1.25 per 50; \$2.00 per 100

Pieplant or Rhubarb:

Medium sized, early,

15 cts. each; 50 cts. per 4; \$1.00 per doz.

Mammoth,

25 cts. each; 75 cts. per 4; \$2.50 per doz.

SHADE TREES—All nursery grown.

What will add more to the comfort, beauty and convenience of a home, for the price and labor expended, than will a few well chosen shade trees?

Carolina Poplars—The hardiest, thriftiest, fastest growing, broadest topped, largest leafed tree—the best for a bleak site or a quick shade that ever grew. Never suckers up, has no dry branches.

Splendid, stalky, 2 yr., 6 ft. trees,

\$1.00 for 3; \$3.00 per doz.; \$18.00 per 100

Splendid, stalky, 3 yr., 6-8 ft. trees,

\$1.25 for 3; \$4.00 per doz.; \$25.00 per 100

Tall and straight, 12-14 ft. trees,

50 cts. each; \$5.00 per doz.; \$35.00 per 100
The latter splendid for school yards or street
trees. Any of above fine for wind-breaks,
cemeteries, and live fence posts.

Silver Maples and Box Elders:

2 yr., 5-6 ft., 35 cents each; \$1.00 per 3;
\$3.00 per doz.

3 yr., 6-8 ft., 50 cents each; \$1.25 per 3;
\$4.00 per doz.

**Black Walnuts, Butternuts, Elms, Norway
Maples, Catalpas:**

6-7 ft., 50 cents each; \$5.00 per doz.
Every home in Wisconsin ought to have at
least six Walnut trees.

Ornamental Shade Trees:

Wier's Cut-Leaved Weeping Maple, Weeping
Mulberry, Weeping Mt. Ash:

6 ft., 75 cents each; \$2.00 for the three.

Oak Leaved and European Mountain Ash:

6 ft., at 50 cents each.

**ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS, ROSES, CLIMBING
ROSES, VINES, ETC.**

No. 1 Plants—24-30 inches, 35 cents each; \$2.00
for 6; \$3.50 per doz.

Hydrangias, Wigelias, Syringas or Mock
Orange, Flowering Almonds, Barberries,
Golden Alders, Snow Balls, Lilacs (purple,
white and red), Tartarian Honeysuckles,
Bridal Wreath Spireas, etc. Above should
be planted in groups to get most pleasing
effect).

Roses—Several varieties, best and hardiest sorts.

Clematis—All varieties.

Ivy—English and American.

Honeysuckle, etc., etc.

Dutchman's Pipe:

The most rapid growing vine for porches,
arbors and screens:

50 cents each; \$5.00 per doz.

Englemann's Ivy:

Will cling to brick and stone walls. Most
beautiful and valuable for church and school
buildings. Cannot be recommended too
highly:

50 cents each; \$5.00 per doz.

Peonies—Beautiful white, pink or red:

25 cents each; 50 cents for three.

Dahlias—All colors and varieties:

15 cents to 50 cents each,
according to beauty and variety.

Gladiolus Bulbs—Various sorts and colors:

75 cents per doz.

SPECIAL—**Pinus Banxakana**. A beautiful light green, low, broad, symmetrical topped evergreen, beautiful for single lawn trees:

2-3 ft., \$.50 each

4 ft., \$1.00 each

For hedges or windbreaks cannot be excelled:

18-24 in., \$2.50 per doz.; \$15.00 per 100

2 to 3 ft. \$3.50 per doz.; \$25.00 per 100

(Above are extra hardy, never winterkill, and grow rapidly).

SEED POTATOES:

I am also grower, and dealer in choice seed potatoes, splendid stock, six or eight varieties. Write for prices.

Don't Wait to get the money,
but send your **Order Now**, and
Do send the money as soon as you
can after you **Receive** and in-
spect the goods, remembering that
**Short Settlements Make Long
Friendships.**

A. D. "Appletree" Barnes

Waupaca, Wisconsin

Read Carefully and Profit Thereby.

Instructions for Planting and Care of the Apple Orchard.

At a meeting of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society a few years ago, prizes were offered for the best essays on apple orcharding in Wisconsin, and the following essay, entitled "Planting and Care of the Apple Orchard in Wisconsin," by A. D. "Appletree" Barnes, was awarded the first prize.

"To assure a reasonable success in growing apples in Wisconsin, the following requisites are most essential, viz.:

First. The party engaged in this vocation should be faithful, industrious, careful, diligent, and painstaking, and have a love for, and some understanding of the business.

Second. The soil and site chosen should be suitable for the production of choice apples.

The best sites are usually on the north or east sides of ridges or on high elevations, with some kind of a natural or an artificial wind-break on the south and west sides, either hills, buildings, hedges, or timber belts—yet, other sites and surroundings are sometimes desirable and successful, but an orchard should never be planted in damp, cold soils, neither in poor, dry soils, neither in dry sandy soils that lack fertility or are too loose and leachy to retain artificial fertility when applied, neither plant young trees in an old orchard, where old trees have grown many years and then died, as that site is famished and affected, and they will not succeed there unless the earth has been renewed, and the other trees are far enough away to permit air and sunlight around the new trees.

The best soils are a composition of sandy, clay surface loam, over a heavy clay, granite subsoil, which contains granite, silica, traces of iron, marl and lime. The ground should be carefully plowed and subsoiled, at least once or

twice before planting, thereby enabling the young trees' roots to reach and consume fertility, make root growth and at some depth from the surface, and yet have a good mellow bed below. When the ground is too stony or too hard, and subsoiling not practicable by the usual process, a splendid site can be made at a very small expense by making a small hole with an iron bar or a pod augur, some 20 or 24 inches deep, in the bottom of the tree holes, in which insert a small piece of dynamite with cap and fuse attached, tamp with clay firmly, and discharge it. This will make a splendid site for a tree, and will conserve moisture in a dry season, permit deep rooting, and thereby prevent killing out in dry cold winters. The holes are best dug or prepared in the fall, and the work greatly facilitated by plowing deep furrows crossing each other where the trees are to stand.

The rows may be laid off in square blocks or in quincunx form, as fancy or surroundings dictate. More trees can be planted on an acre in the quincunx form, and the ground be better covered, and the wind drafts be better checked, than by the square block system. Plant the rows usually 20 to 24 feet apart, and I prefer to have the trees from one-fourth to one-third closer together, north and south, that each tree may serve to protect the one next to it from the hot sun and south winds.

Wisconsin grown nursery trees can be successfully transplanted, either in the fall or early spring. When the ground is wet and the season favorable, I like fall planting very much, and when this is the contrary, I prefer early spring for setting trees, and as a usual thing, the earlier, the better.

I am a strong advocate of Wisconsin grown trees and adapted varieties for Wisconsin orchards, and would not dare plant a foreign tree in the fall. Trees should be selected from an adjacent nursery, and none but young, thrifty stock, with good fresh roots. Plant but few varieties. Visit surrounding orchards, and consult with practical growers and nurserymen. It

is far better to accept the advice of a local nurseryman than a traveling dealer. Never buy ironclad or blight proof trees, as they do not exist. Plant those varieties doing best in your neighborhood, and on similar sites and soils, and for the purpose desired.

For home use, plant many varieties, even crabs, and yellow apples. For market use, fair sized red apples always sell best. For a general purpose orchard, and in most parts of Wisconsin, Yellow Transparent for very early; Duchess, Liveland Raspberry and Rose for summer; Haas, Wealthy, McMahan, and Price's Sweet for fall; Wolf River, Walbridge, Northwestern Greening, Tallman Sweet and Windsor for winter, and a Martha, a Whitney, a sweet crab and a Spitzenberg crab, will be a good selection; yet for certain localities, there are many other very desirable varieties. Some varieties are more subject to blight than others. Trees that make a fair growth usually blight less and are less liable to winter kill than those that are stimulated to an excessive growth.

Trees should be carefully dug, and packed in moss and burlap around the roots, and the tops carefully strawed for safety, while en route from the nursery or orchard, and should be immediately unbundled and carefully sprinkled and heeled in, as soon as destination is reached, and only a few taken out at a time for planting.

Good wide holes, deeply subsoiled, should be prepared, and the trees set on a small mound of fresh mellow surface soil. The roots should be carefully and freshly pruned at the outer ends, and from the bottom sides, so that the new cut will come in close contact with fresh earth. The tops should be cut back to correspond with the roots, and the lowest branches set on the south or southwest side, and the trees leaned that way, or they will lean to the northeast as they grow. Water should always be used freely from a sprinkling pot while planting. Fine earth should be carefully packed with the hands amongst the roots and fibres, each root carefully straightened out, and the

earth firmed around them. and left somewhat dishing toward the tree. Set the tree a little deeper than it stood in the nursery, stake and tie firmly, and carefully wind the trunk with rye straw, or place a small board or small ever-green tree on the south side, to prevent sun-scald. The surface of the ground, around the tree, should be carefully mulched with coarse litter, before the dry season comes on, to conserve moisture.

The orchard should be carefully cultivated, and covered with some kind of hoed crops for a few years. Care should be exercised to prevent making deep ditches or high ridges, and plows, tools, or whiffletrees should never be permitted to come in contact with the roots or trunks of the trees. The ground immediately around the trees, should be dug over and loosened up from one to three times each summer, and remulched, to stimulate growth, in the early part of the season. It would be well to remove the mulching early in August, to check the growth, and ripen up the wood. Make a small mound of earth around the tree in October, and replace mulching in December, after the ground is frozen. After cultivating the orchard for a few years. the ground should be seeded to clover for a few years at a time, to prevent the earth from washing and heaving, also to keep the ground in as even a temperature as possible, and to add fertility to the soil.

All suckers or sprouts at the base of the tree should be removed as soon as they appear, and the tree should be carefully pruned each year, just before the sap starts in the spring, usually in the month of March. Care should be taken to thin out the inner branches, and leave more branches on the south side than on the north, to prevent sun-scald. Use smooth cutting tools, and fine-tooth saws. Cover all large wounds with paint or wax, remove all brush and burn immediately. Blighted trees or branches should be cut out and burned as soon as they appear. Care should be taken always to cut back into unaffected and sound wood, and do not handle

blighted branches and the sound growing twigs at the same time, as this will transmit blight. Handle blight as you would a small pox patient. Inoculate against it by planting those varieties less subject to it, and eradicate the blighters.

Spray your bearing orchard with Bordeaux mixture or lime sulphur solution, the last of March, and just before blossoming, and twice after blossoming with same solution, only one-half as strong, or with arsenate of lead. Fertilize your orchard alternately with a light crop of good farmyard manure and a sprinkling of wood ashes.

When the trees are small and overburdened, always pick off one-half or more of the fruit as soon as set, and the balance will mature better, and measure as much in the fall, be better colored, better flavored, and worth twice as much, and your trees will be much longer lived. Remember that it is the maturing of the seeds for the purpose of reproduction, that drafts on the energy and vitality of the tree, and not the growing of the pulp of the apple. Gather up and feed or burn all drops or wormy apples during the early summer; they are great breeders of pests, and are affected, or they would not have dropped.

Never shake or thresh off apples, not even cider apples, if you care for your trees. Go over your orchard many times when harvesting, and pick only the largest and most matured specimens each time, and you will be surprised to see how fast and how large the rest will grow. Market each grade and variety by itself, and from a peddler's wagon, or in crates, baskets, or barrels. Always put as good apples in the middle of the package as on top. Use your best apples yourself. Sell your surplus fancy apples at fancy prices, the mediums at a good price, and the culls for whatever you can get, but sell them as culls. Apples should be gathered in the early morning, as soon as the dew is off, or in the cool of the evening, and should be kept in an airy and shady place in hot weather, handled as little as possible, and with

gloves on, so to speak, and never should be wiped or polished, for bruising them or removing the bloom, "Nature's Balm," sets them to decaying. For winter use, apples keep best stored on shelves in a dark, dry cellar, at as close the freezing point as possible."

A. D. "APPLETREE" BARNES,
WAUPACA, WIS.

Get a Home

If you HAVE to RENT land, write me.

If you WANT to BUY a farm home, cut-over or timbered lands from 40 up to 640 acres in a piece--no stone, good silt loam soil, with or without running water, COME and see us. 5,000 ACRES in my own NAME, forty miles southwest of Waupaca. Potatoe, corn, clover and stock country. In a good community. Good roads, schools, churches, stores, saw and feed mills, telephones, daily mail, reasonable distance to good shipping Towns.

The OPPORTUNITY of YOUR LIFE. Price \$15 to \$35 per acre, according to locations and improvements.

A. D. "Appletree" Barnes
Waupaca, Wisconsin